The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1903.

PARTY AUTHORITY IGNORED.

The new Democratic Committee of Henrico yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that the State Central Committee had no right to award the certificate of nomination for treasurer to William H. Brauer, and pledging its support to W. J. Todd, to whom the certificate was awarded by the retiring committee. In other words the new committee reaffirms the action of the old committee, and refuses to abide by the decision of the State Central Committee, which declared William H. Brauer to be the nominee The simple and direct question before the Henrico Committee was whether or not it would be obedient to the supreme party authority.

The committee by a vote of eight to five decided that question in the negative, and most unfortunately so for party law and party organization.

That was the only question which concerned The Times-Dispatch, We had no interest whatever in the personal question involved. We have never meant to champion the candidacy of Mr. Brauer per se. Had Mr. Todd or Mr. Hechler been in Mr. Brauer's place, our contention would have been the same-that the State Committee is the supreme authority in the party organization and that party loyalty demands that its decrees be obeyed.

Unless this principle is recognized there can be no such thing as party organization, for the State Committee has no power to enforce its decrees. It is all a matter of voluntary acquiescence.

The Henrico Committee says that the State Committee is alone responsible for the fact that the Democrats of the county have before them two candidates, each claiming the nomination. But not so. The County Committee is responsible because it has ignored the decree of the supreme committee, which has declared that Mr. Brauer is entitled to the nomination. The responsibility for this unfortunate complication must and will be placed where it belongs.

THE JIMSON WEED.

Once upon a time, the name of Jamestown must have been very sharply short-Within the memory of many people now living. James was pronounced "Jeems"; in fast, we believe, that that was the accepted pronunciation of our Virginia forefathers. But "Jim" must have been the diminutive of "Jeems," as well as of James: at least we judge so, because what is popularly known as "the weed.

Nor is there any reason to suppo this contraction was made jeeringly or sneeringly. More probably it grew into use "jess so," and, we find intelligent Americans to whom it has never oc curred that there is any connection what ever between Jamestown and Jimson. All the same the authorities say that "Jim son" is "short" for the name of th place where the English made their first permanent settlement in what'ls now the United States, and where the Old Dominion's first capital was located.

The Jimson weed, however, is not native plant, but probably came to us from South America or Asia. It is a ques tion how it got to Jamestown, but, we believe it is conceded that it is not indigenous to Virginia. If it was deliberately and designedly imported, it must have been because of its medicinal value; certainly not for its odor, which is vilecertainly not for its flowers and leaves, because they do not compare in beauty with those of scores of native plants. And while this weed is now recognized as having some medicinal value, it may not have had that reputation "then" with Europeans. The Chinese, however, use i to some extent medicinally, and may have done so from time immemorial, that ance of new ideas or new remedies.

There is a plausible theory that the seeds of the Jimson weed may have been brought to Jamestown in earth that was as ballast and dumped ashore there. If so, and the seed thus cast ashore found a a resting place in a stable lot, we may well conceive that in due season they sprouted and grew, and that in time the winds wafted them to other localities. It is fairly imaginable also that what oc curred at Jamestown may have occurred at other colonial ports. At any rate, the authorities are of the opinion that the weed came here from a tropical land and found congenial soil in stable lots and other rich spots of ground, and flourished

Botanically it is known as "Datura Stramonium (thorn-apple), and two varities are described by scientific writers. particularly. Its presence in the United gross anywhere in the South. States, so far as we are informed, is said to have been observed first at Jamestown. In India the juices of the plant are used on occasions as poisons. The Chinese utilize the rather pretty flower heads as

medicine. They are said to contain hyoscure free from other alkaloids. Baron Storck, of Vienna, of whom we know no more than this, is credited with raving introduced the plant to the notice of the medical profession in Europe. It s now regarded by some practitioners as valuable in cases of neuralgia and rheu-matism; also in mania and epilepsy. There is hardly any limit to the ingenu-

ity of the pharmacists of this generation, and it is possible they may be able to deodorize Jimson weed tinetures and extracts and make them palatable to patients, but if so we must consider that they have reached the acme of professional skill.

This malodorous plant is, to all intents and purposes, a weed, but is not "the weed of Virginia," though both are excties and both are associated with the early history of Jamestown. One is fragrant; the other-isn't. The former, however, is not self-perpetuating in Virginia. It must be cuitivated and renewed from year to year, while the latter thrives not by the aid of the planter, but in spite of iim, while its presence indicates that there is fat land there.

POEMS AND IMAGINATIONS.

It is only a trite observation to point out that we lose the use of those powers which we fall to exercise. The man with his arm in a sling finds he has a weak arm when it is taken out, and the man with his head in the clouds is notoriously unfit for the exact reasoning of daily bus lness. But how often do the smart business men or the deep thinking philosophers pause to consider that they are daily weakening by non-use one of the most valuable and beautiful faculties of the human mind-the power of imagination. Even from hard and fast mercan tile standards, imagination has been of more value than any other asset that man has, the religious instinct alone excepted. Every invention that the world has seen, every discovery of new lands, every advance in science, every step upwards from the acorn-eating, fur-clad savage to the civilized man of to-day, has been the direct product of some advanced thinker's imagination.

It pays to use the imagination. It pays to look at thoughts, whose value is in the beauty of their imagination, and the truth of these statements has been proven out of the mouths of all sorts and conditions of men.

In a celebrated passage in his autobiography. Charles Darwin says that in looking back over his life he is astounded to note the change in his own attitude toward music, poetry and scenery. He said that as a child he read with interest and delight the poets, especially Shakespeare but when he wrote his autobiography he not only found no pleasure in such an occupation, but the reading of poetry was positively distasteful to him. Also his love for music was entirely lost, and while music used once to sooth and refresh him, it seemed now only to excite and stimulate his mind into further efforts. Even sunsets and scenery had lost their charm. Indeed, said Mr. Darwin, my mind appears to be only a machine for acquiring great numbers of facts and grinding out general laws from them. If had my life to live over again, I should ertainly make it my duty to read some poetry and hear some music at least once

Surely there could not be a greater trioute to the actual value of literature and music than this tribute from this great and over-mastering genius in the field of science. We recall that Matthew Arnold says in one of his letters: "Though my day had been very busy and tiring, I read one hundred lines of the Odyssey tefore going to bed, just to keep my mind from stagnation." Professor Charles Jimson weed," really is the Jamestown | Elliott Norton says: "Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded our hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with

The Times-Dispatch has, therefore, decided to inaugurate the daily publication of a carefully selected piece of poetry from the great masters of the world, and we urge upon our readers to avail them-selves of this opportunity to get the benefit of communing with the great minds of all ages. We would suggest that a crap-book be kept in which these poems car be placed, and so in the course of ime a valuable and beautiful collection of poetry can be acquired. But especially do we urge upon our readers not to le a day go by without giving some few minutes for the use of those faculties which ordinary routine business does not call into play.

Every one cannot be a Darwin in intellect, but if the spirit is left uncared for we can all become a Darwin in our lack of ability to appreciate and feel the

NEGRO DIALECT.

NEGRO DIALECT.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Times-Dispatch, prints a funny editorlal article to-day concerning negro dialect. The funny part of it is that our friend falls into precisely the error of which it accuses the Northern newspaper writers. It takes as the standard of negro dialect the pronunciation of the section within its own range, probably, Tidewater, Virginia, and insists that all other negro dialect—and especially that written at the North—is a base and poor counterfoit and a ridiculous pretense of an imitation. The word "master," for instance, The Times-Dispatch tells us in "genuine negro," is "marster," while "massa" is unknown in 'genuine negro," conversation.—Richmond News Leader.

That is hardly a fair statement of the

That is hardly a fair statement of the case. We were criticising particularly the following quotation from the New York

mightily until now, when it is to be seen gro, and our friend of the News Leader I the grevalling dispensation. He was the though?

and smelled in most States of the Union. knows full well that no Richmond negro

ever used such lingo as that. The News Leader, of course, with The Times-Dispatch that the North-All parts of the plant are said to possess err negro lingo, so-called, is a manufacmedicinal value, the seeds and the leaves | tured article, and is not used by any ne-

But the News Leader proceeds:

"As a matter of fact, there is no negro dialect, broadly speaking. The negro follows in his own way the pronunciations, inflections and methods of construction which he hears around him. In the coast section of the Carolinas, Georgia and section of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, where the white people are 'buckra,' the white man is 'mosser,' or 'morsser,' the o so short as to be almost a broadened a. A little further up the country, and in Mississippi and Arkansas, the 'massa' comes distinctly, and the differences illustrated in this one familiar word are to be found in the general pronunciations. A tobacco country Virginia Legro would hardly be understood in the rice fields. His conversation is marked regro would hardly be understood in the rice fields. His conversation is marked by the dignity of deliberation, and there is a fullness and strength in his tones and in the sound of his words very dif-ferent from the rather quick, hasty and foreign sounding method of his seaconst

"Of course, the Creole negro in Louis-inna has a special dialect of his own. People who have knocked around the world much have encountered negroes with world much have encountered negroes with every accent and variety of gibberish known to the world, including occasion-ally one with a distinct and clearly marked Irish broque or gabbling Penn-sylvania Dutch. Therefore, it is as in-appropriate to talk of a negro dialect as of a Southern accent or an American accent." We did not make the point-blank as-

scrtion that no negro ever used the word 'massa." We said we had never heard any negro use it, nor had we ever seen any man who had, although we had frequently asked the question of those who were supposed to know. Among these was Mr. Polk Miller, who took the trouble to write it down that the negro never "massa." Nor did we know, until informed by the News Leader, that there was any word in use among the negroes of the South approaching it. But it that "massa" is a corruption of "mosser," as our contemporary suggests, and we are thankful for the information. Of course, negroes in different localities use a different linge, but we cannot agree with the News Leader that there is no such thing as negro dialect. Take the writings of Joel Chandler Harris, Frank Stanton, Tom Page and Polk Miller, and therein will be found a distinct negro dialect, which is practically the same in all their writings, showing that the dialect in Georgia does not materially differ from that in Virginia, and we know that the dialect in North Carolina is in all essentials the same as that in Virginia. There are variations here and there, and in some parts of the far Souln there is marked difference, but we state the rule, and it cannot be denied that the dialect, as employed by the writers whom we have named, was the dialect of

the great body of Southern negroes before the emancipation. But, however that may be, it is entirely certain that the socalled dialect of the Northern race is rank counterfeit, which is readily detected by any Southern man who was raised

CHRIST'S PLENITUDE.

with negro slaves. "

(Selected for The Times Dispatch.)
"Full of grace and truth." John 1:14. In another place, it is said. "Grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." But things may come by a person who is not possessed of them; or he may possess them, and not be filled with them. But he was "full of grace and truth."

kindness, tenderness, mildness. And was He not full of these? We cannot tell what kind of person He had, but we are sure of His temper and disposition. It was prophesied of Him that He should come down like rain upon the mown grass; that He should gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosoni, and gently lead those that were with young; that a bruised reed should He not break, and smoking flax should He not quench. And tollow Him in the days of His flesh. See Him having compassion upon the multitude, because they had nothing to eat. Hear Him saying to the poor and afflicted, Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Ask the woman who was a sinner whether He was not full of grace when He said: "Go in peace; thy sins are forgiven thee." Ask the widow of Nain whether He was not full of grace when He met her at the funeral of her only son, and said unto her. Weep not, and restored her last comfort to her embrace. See Him in sight of Jerusalem weeping over it, not at the thought of the suffering they were going to inflict upon himself, but of the miseries they were drawing down upon their own heads. The influences of the Spirit are often called grace, because they flow from the free and undeserved favor of God. Of these he was full. He had every moral excellency in him, and in a perfect degree. All His people have the same spirit in measure, but He had it without measure. He was annointed with the oil of gladness above his fellows. If the holiest man on earth were to dwell with you, you would find a deficiency in his grace. But Jesus was full of grace. Grace was

did. And he was replenished, not only for himself, but for us. It pleased the Father that in him should all fullness dwell. And in him we are blessed with all spiritual blessings. Thus in the famine Joseph had all the corn, and Phuraoh said to the people: "Go unto Joseph." Yet his stores, though great, continually diminished, and at length were exhausted. But the fullness of Jesus, however numberless the relieved, remains the same

and could supply myriads more.

He was also "full of truth." It would be a low sense to say that he was full of sincerity. But as he did no sin, so neither was guile found in his mouth What, therefore, he said, could be relied upon by those who heard him; and as you have his words, you may rely upon them "Dat, sah, am no fact'ry. Dat am S'n John's 'Piscopal Church, where Marse Patrick Henry done get up an ax de Lawd to gib him liberty or gib him occupied."

The law was a shadow of good things to come, but he was the body. There was too. But he was full of truth, as truth This was attributed to a Richmond ne- the types, ceremonies and sacrifices of



Makes the skin as sort as Best shampoo made. Prevents dandruff. Stops hair from falling. Cures all skin cruptions. More soothing than cold cream. More beautifying than any cosmetique.

true bread that came down from heaven; the true rock that followed the people in the wilderness; the true tabernacle; the true temple, or the truth of all this. The other is the truth of doctrine. Darkness had covered the earth and gross darkness the people, but for this end was he born, and for this cause came he into the the world to bear witness to the truth.
What truth? There are many kinds of There are many kinds of truth. But the truth he communicated was religious truth, the highest kind of truth; the truth that makes us wise unto salvation; the truth that shows us how we can be pardoned and sanctified and attain eternal life. To be led into all this truth is wisdom, liberty and happiness. Blessed are the people that know the joyful sound. Go away? "Lord, to whom should we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, now on a visit to this country as the guests of their fraters of Boston, were in Washington on Fri day. A parade was formed with Troop A of the United States Cavalry in the front, and the Boston Ancients in the rear, and up Pennsylvania Avenue it went in grand style; but somehow Lew Dockstader's Minstrels sandwiched themselves in between the paraders. The result is said to have been irresistibly funny. Dockstader with a high hat and frock coat and mincing in his best minstrel gait marched so close to the grenadiers that he almost trod upon their heels. Behind him came a score of cake walkers, and a full band in uniforms of red. A banner held aloft by a tiny negro proclaimed the character of the organization.

The most absurd part of it all was that the high and mighty Earl of Denbigh, commandant of the London Ancients, mis took the minstrel band for a regular army adjunct and stood at salute with the utmost gravity as it filled by.

The police of Washington are now be ing sharply criticized for allowing the negro minstress to interfere with the parade.

The game laws of the several States constitute the subject to which Farmer Bulletin, No. 180, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is devoted. It is a pamphlet of fifty-six pages, and contains a review of legislation, State and Federal, in 1903, so far as it refers to game. Tables and maps show the re-"Grace," peculiarly signifies goodness, strictions upon non-resident hunters. amount of the licenses exacted, the close seasons in the United States and Canada

> It is the rule and not the exception for the States to require non-residents to pay licenses, M'ssouri, Louisiana and Arkansas do not permit non-residents to hun within their bounds. In several of the States It is the law to add to the close seasons one day in each week,

> "The Cavaller," is the name of a daintily printed and brightly edited weekly, the first number of which appeared here yesterday, flying the name of Jeffry Montague at the head. It is intended to be an animated and unconventional review of the essential news of the week and ar intelligent commentator upon politics, literature, industry, art, sportsmanship, etc.

experience in journalism, having served with The Times-Dispatch and other papers, and has high ideals as well as in dustry and capacity. These qualities are shown in his initial number, which we have no doubt will be well received by the reading public.

An English paper that claims to keep right up with all the news that is fit to print, informs us that "Oliver Wen dell Holmes, son of the author of the famous Breakfast Table series, has been promoted to the lord chief justiceshi of the United States at Washington, Whether Washington city or the State of Washington, our esteemed English contemporary does not state.

A little coal in the cellar, left over from last winter, will come in right poured unto his lips, into his life. It handy for a few days before Indian filled overything; He said everything he | summer makes its appearance,

> The proposition to erect a monument to that distinguished scientist, the Rev. John Jasper, is pretty generally approved.

> to Manchuria. What are they going to do about it? The zephyrs of yesterday aroused a somewhat keener interest in the anthra

Evacuation day has come and gone, and Russia still holds the front door key

James H. Tillman made a splendid witness for the defense, Everybody admits

Again the report that Miss Helen Gould is going to get married has found its way into the sensational dailles,

Just as might have been expected,

Colorado claims to have a radium mine. The Henrico muddle will get straightened out on election day, if not sooner. Great guns! Didn't she blow them,

Events of the Week Under Brief Review. \$

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is a very slirewd politic an and some of his ways remind one of American political me hods. All Great Britain was anxious to know what he had up his sleeven the slape of a protectionist propaganda, but he kept them waiting until he could face a great and friendly audience in the city of Ghissow, a center of steel shipbuilding and other manufactures, before unfolding the principal feature of his programme, which is nothing more nor less than a ten per cent, duty on all manufactures brought into Great Britan for sale. The big meeting was held on Tuesday night of last week and the cable dispatches tell us Mr. Chamberlain's pioposition was received with much entusiasm in Glasgow, which is not to be wondered at when we consider Glasgow's hatred of all things manufactured anywhere outside of Glasgow, especially in the United States. However, it will take considerably more than a ten per cent, tariff to keep American steel and from manufactured products out of Glasgow and other British marts.

gow and other British marts.

The great annual conference of Mormons, which was held in the big tabernacie at Sait Lake City, and was attended by ten thousand Mormons from every part of the globe, has completed its business and adjourned. At this conference it was shown much to the consternation of the faithful, that Christian Science has been making serious inroads of late on the ranks of Mormon sm. The spiritualists also have been making many converts from the Mormon congregations in and out of Utah. To meet these invasions the big conference placed the ban on Christian Science, hypotsm and spiritualism. Christian Science was scored in the severest terms, and all Mormons were warned not to listen to such "wicked doctrines."

The straight laced among the church people are somewhat outraged at the annucement, which has just been made that Bunyan's Pigram's Progress is soon to be seen on the stage. It is stated as a fact that Joseph Arthur is preparing a dramatic version of that classic of the Puritan conscience, which will be produced under the drection of Abraham L. Erlanger and Mark Klaw. For purposes of convigint rumor says, the drama will of copyright, rumor says, the drama will be put on the stage under another name.

be put on the stage under another name.

There is to be an interesting political contest soon to come off in the smallest State in the Union. The Republicans of Rhode Island aim to defeat the re-election of Governor Gaivin by running as their candidate Colone, Samule F. Colt, who is known as the head of the rubber trust, a prominent officer of the woolen mill trust, and vice-president of the Rhode Island trolley combine, a very large company. There will be an increasting manifestation on election day of the relative strength of the trust and anti-trust sentiment in Rhode Island.

Mr. Brigham, the assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, said one day last week that the scarcity of labor on the Western farms has resulted in the cutting down of the size of crops in a great many sections of the great West. He declares that the farmers have been embarrassed by lack of help this year to an extent far greater than the people of the East have any idea of. I have just returned from the middle West." says Mr. Brigham, "where I heard a great deal of complaint of the high price of labor, as well as of its scarcity. I believe that the latter condition is due largely to the great activity in other enterprises. Building operations of a number of kinds are under way throughout the middle West, such as the construction of electric rairoads, bridges, road and other improvements. This has created a demand for labor at wages higher than those paid on the farm. The result has been that the men who usually harvest the crops are now working on the roads and in the cities."

Probably the most expensive gown Probably the most expensive gown ever seen on a New York stage is one worn by Miss Maxine Elliott, in "Her Own Way." It was made by Paquin of Paris, is composed entirely of white-slace, and cost \$1,80 real money. In the game of hide and seek in the nursery scene of the play on Monday night, Miss Elliott in following out the "business" of her part, when crawling beneath a table, tore the gown on an obtrusive tack. It was sent to a Fifth-Avenue palice of modes, from which it was returned Wedne.day with a bill of \$50 for reparts.

Rev. Francis B. Hall, pastor of the Peristrome Church, at Plattsburg, N. 1. ded last week at the age of seventy-six. The name of his church was his own invention, since it cannot be found in Greek, Latin or English denotes a component Greek words seem to signify "an all-tound covering." He built the church himself in 1894, because there had been difficulted in 1894, because there had been difficulted in the First Presbyterien Church, of Plattsburg, of which he became pastor of the Peristrome he remained for thirty-nine years, taking no money for his services or fees for marriages. He was wealthy, so that he could afford it.

One of the largest iron-working plants in New York, employing over 2,000 men, has been closed Indefinitely, on account of labor troubles. The manager says they have been so pestered with strikes and impossible union demands that they cannot stand it any longer. That the union have been carrying matters with a high hand is hardly to be doubted, in view of all that is now known, and the natural consequences are beginning to follow. They will fall more heavily upon labor than upon the other party in industry.

The first organized resistance to labor The first organized resistance to labor unions that is more than local in its scope has just taken place in Chicago. Under the leadership of D. M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers Association, an association of manufacturers and employers was formed, with the object of "protecting and promoting the interests of the employers and the interests of the interest of th

Mrs. Leland Stanford is to build a li-Mrs. Leland Stanford University at a cost of between \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and it is reported that she or Thomas Welton Stanford, of Australia, will endow the library with \$1,000,000. The Stanfords have the money, and the inclination it seems, to do the Carnegie act to perfection.

F. S. W.



No heart depressant or narcotic, but a brain clarer and stomach settler; it brings the liver and bowels into healthy action, Used by American Physicians nearly 60 years. THE TARRANT CO., 21 Jay Street, New York

The Ideal Brain Tonic. The Most Delightful Beverage. Relieves Mental and Physical Exhaustion. Specific for Indigestion. Will not produce wakefulness or nervousness.

Ec at All Soda Fountains.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

Ode to Autumn.

BY KEATS.

John Keats was born in London in 1795. He was educated at Endfield, and afterwards apprenticed to a surgeon. In 1817, at the age of twenty-one, he published his first volumn of poems; and in the following year "Endymion" appeared. A bitter review of his works in the "Quarterly" has always received credit for a large part of the prostration that finally caused his death. His health, which was never robust, could not withstand the shock of the review-er's brutal advice: "Back to your gallipots, John Keats," a cruel allusion to his early work as an apothecary's apprentice, and he shortly went to Italy, where he died at Rome February 2, 1821. Though his early poems were disfigured by conceits and affectations, his later work places him among the great masters of English poets. The pathos of his untimely death is lamented in immortal verse by Percy Bysshe Shelley in "Adonais," one of the three



EASONS of mists and mellow fruitfulness! Close bosom friend of the maturing sun; Conspiring with him how to load and bless With fruit the vines that round the thatch-caves run; To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-tree And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core; To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells With a sweet kernel; to set budding more And still more, later flowers for the bees, Until they think warm days will never cease; For summer has o'erbrimm'd their clammy cells.

Who hath not seen Thee oft amid thy store? Sometimes, whoever seeks abroad may find Thee sitting careless on a granary floor, Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind; Or on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep, Drowsed with the fume of poppies, while thy hook Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers; And sometime like a gleaner thou dost keep Steady thy laden head across a brook; Or by a cider press, with patient look. Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours.

Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they? Think not of them, thou hast thy music too, While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day And touch the stubble-plains with rosy hue; Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn Among the river-shallows borne aloft Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies; And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn; Hedge-crickets sing, and now with treble soft The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft, And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

J. Keats.

From the Church Papers.

We repeat, that the glory of an individual church is not in tuilding up itself. By the individual church is not in tuilding up itself. By the individual church itself. Just as the glo you the hold of the not in simple hood. Let us not want ourselves churches, but remember that the mis of the church is to save souls. "For this purpose was the Bon of God manifested that He might desirely the work of the devili."—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

A spirit intused into a body is worth a thousand times more than any work that can be done for that body. THE MOV- The inspring of men to be ING SPIRIT. up and doing for the church; the making of men to realize their living, acting, re ponsible membership in the church, is worth more than any amount of so-called "church work" that could be done anywhere by any set of men. The causang of the church at large, in its ind vidual factors, to realize missionary responsibility, is worth more than the inere giving of thousands of dollars into the church's missionary treasury. The one is a single, isolated act, which may, and too often does, end with the doing of it; the other is the creation of a vital principle which goes on increasing in power and imparting its life wherever it is manifested.—Southern Churchman.

Perhaps had Christ uttered His teach-

and imparting its lite wheater manifested.—Southern Churchman.

Perhaps had Christ uttered His teachings in the twentieth century to an Ainerican audience He might have changed "THE REPUBLIC and even spoken of "GOD." sometimes of the substance would have remained the same in a republic as in a monarchy; for, after all, it must be realized in every land, matter what may be the form of government, only through individuals actuated by the divine will within. Kings cannot turn over their kingdoms to God and thus make them a part of the kingdom of heaven. Even in a monarchy the kingdom of God comes through the kingdom of God comes through the individual. So far, then, from the spread of a divine kingdom being more difficult in a republic, it should have an advantage, for in a republic the truth of personal responsibility is the more constantly and zealously taught,—Religious regards. stantly Heraid.

stantly and gealously taught,—Religious Heraid.

What a fine opportunity for garden-making the Christian minister has! Is not this his mission; to make a garden of the Lord of the Lord of the Cord of the Lord o

old style in all its pristine glory, let him come to Nottoway, One sport has al-ready caught fifteen this season, and this 'in the good old way."-Blackstone

Porto Ric 's Pup' s.

At the opening of the school year in Porto Rico last Sunday, it was found that 70,000 were in attendance at 1,125 schools, In December, 1897, there were only 22,000 children attending school.

Turned About. We used to speak of "man and wife But now, since women plan To be the rulers in this life, It should be "wife and man," —Ph.ladelphia Press

Management 1 AT THE CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR THE ARTISTIC PIANO the first-prize gold medal! INVESTIGATES STIEFF, 431 E. Broad St.

In the Goot Old Way,

In Sunday's Times-Dispatch "F. S. W."

writes of the new fangle style of 'possum'

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